The threstening stitiode of Russia causes a panic in monetary circles in that city.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Vienna to-day that Gortschakoff's note causes great cretiement in political circles. Count Von Beast will take immediate and serious diplomatic steps. An alliance between Engiand, Austria, Italy, and Turkey is seriously contemplated by Count Von Beast and Count Audegrassy.

How the Case Hands in England.

[Fribuse Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.—There has been great excitement but no pame to-day over news

sees and ports, Turkey pursued the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the archipelage and the straits, and France and England preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterrancan. Moreover, by the terms of the treaty, the entrance to the Black Sea is forever prohibited to the flag of war, whether of the Russian power or any other power; but, by virtue of the convention called the Strait's Convention, the passage through these straits is closed to flags of war only in time of peace, it results from this contradiction that the coasts of the Russian Empire remain exposed to all segressions, even on the part of less powerful States as soon as they pass the mayal forces, to which Russia would be able to oppose only if sew yessels of small dimensions.

Service to the Black State is observed by the state of the controlled the firming of the recognition of the Europe at this moment as ecuricy for a stopic handed give the latter having thought it necessary to make these decrees respected. The keep carried the subject to the latter having though the necessary to make these decrees respected. The subject to the contradiction of the explicit special to the matters, and they add greatly to he strategic advantages. Her army is capable of the contradiction of the explicit special to the theory of the contradiction of the explicit special to the

# The Courier-Lournal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870. VOL. 31-WHOLE NO. 1,253

cert with the co-signers to the treaty. Whatever might have been the result of such communications, a risk of future complications and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations would have been avoided. I am, etc.

"EARL GRANVILLE"
"POPTICEIT.—You will read this dispatch and give a copy of it to Prince Gortschakoff.

[Signed]
"Griscel Condition of the Prussian Position—Vom Rollike Becomes Usund London, Nov. 16.—Private letters for.

London, Nov. 16.—Private letters for.

New Triumphs for the Brinly.

[From the Atlanta (Ga) Sun.]

Our desarty, joylai friend, T. E. C. Brinly, of Kentucky, the king of plow-makers and prince of good fellows, captured no less than six premiums at the Augusta Fair. One was his No. 2 two-horse Universal plow, one on lith No. 1 one horse Universal plow, one on lith No. 2 two-horse Universal plow, one on his No. 2 two-horse Universal plow, one on Sweps and Scrapers, and one on the largest and best assortiment of plows. Besides these, the following premiums were awarded to parties who plowed with his plows: Ten dollars to a colored man, twenty to Mr. Page, and ten to a brother of the latter—a lad of twelve years. The trial was on the ground in front of the arens, where everyone could see it. The field was full, and there was a general expression in the strength of the strength

| The content of the

Notwithstanding, I have never, by word or deed, or action, merited the treatment.

Slient, to the public, I have remained for nearly two years, and silent has the New York Herald been in any "emmela homozohe", as far as the public is concerned.

I have had my suspicion of the authors and my defamers, and have laced them, and been most with flas denilais. I have also approached the most with flas denilais. I have also approached the most with flas denilais. I have also approached the most with the denilation of the hand again that it shail not occur, remarking that it was mere saccient. I have tuns detailed that the most of the hand and the warmest kind of assupances.

It is now my belief that I bad no sooner quitted him than he exuited, perhaps considered that the hand done a smart thing, and semothed to over easily and nicely, the emessal henceded would be made by J. G. Bennett, Jr. of his was my last risort. I called upon him on Sunday, November 6th, for a gentlemanily applogy, I believed at the time that he would act as he had been represented. After forty-typic the control of the

The Buchu Bales Redues in the Courts.

The Buchu Bales Redues in the Courts.

(Communication in N. V. Sun.)

In the Tribune, of the With, the foliosing communication appeared in Courts.

(Communication appeared in Courts.)

The Singa scurrious paraginal in New York newspaper, speaking of Dr. Hollandoid at the American Jockey (Jub. Meeting at Battle too insay newspapers of ridenting the appearance, turnous, &c., of private between the battle too insay newspapers of ridenting the appearance, turnous, &c., of private between the battle too insay newspapers of ridenting the appearance, turnous, &c., of private between the battle of the service of

The Philosophy of Insanity.

(From the Chicago Times.)

The killing of Mr. Crittenden by a prostitute in California will be astrouted to insanity. The woman is undoubtedly usance but while she may escape the immediate and deserved consequences of an atroctous interfer, it is well enough to ask how far public opinion is responsible for the crime. This harlot, who has become an insane murdereas, is neither more nor less than the natural outgrowth of an age in which the free use of the platol has been made legitimate by a score of prominent jurier, and by a hundred verdicts had up from public opinion.

The thing works in this way: Certain men and women see that law and public sentiment unite in being leaf fanced we more sent of the platol for remedy. They also have some grievance of the contract of the con

NEW SERIES NO. 21

course, the clauses which neutralize use Black Sea which Busia is most eager to have repealed:

Atticle 9. Mentions that the Sultan grants reforms in regard to his Christian subjects.

Art. 11. The Black Sea is neutralized in salious, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity in terdicited to vessels of var, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on it, or otherwise.

Art. 12. The Black Sea is necessarily of the concerning on it, or otherwise.

Art. 13. This article prescribes that all regulations respecting trade in the Black Sea shall be conceived in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial transactions.

Art. 2. The Black Sea is not such as a sea of the development of commercial transactions.

Art. 2. The Black Sea is not such as a sea of the development of commercial transactions.

Art. 2. The Black Sea is not such as a sea of the development of commercial transactions.

Art. 2. The Black Sea is not maintain any season of the distinct of the development of commercial transactions.

Art. 2. The Black Sea is not maintain any season of the distinct of the distinc

hberty of worship, teganitum, communication, and the continue to be dependent upon the Sublime Porte, and subject to stipulations nearly similar to those ramed for the other Principalities.

Art. 30. Russia and Turkey are to retain in their full integrity their possessions in lasta to the same extent as before the war. Commissioners are to be appointed to settle the boundaries.

WORDS OF WARMING

class, at the South. They are, on mosse, orant, poor, lazy and degraded. The denness of the revolution which made p free, and, without any preyrous ming, elevated them from slavery to sal, why then we shall have to make

there are many whites whom it will-hurt, whilst to the entire mass of e to confine our specific to the South.
not apply to the North, where the ded in every State of the Union.

Turge it on every State; for, in ites it would have no application. cal, self-governing expedient, to ged by each community according type end spirit either to the blacks to the whites, which has hitherto marked the legislation of both the Radical and Democratic parties.

Our measure would not be necessary but

or the errors of the Radical policy, which is produced the evils of which the South ced the evision which the shades of been left to themselves in the ing, the General Government hold-ut an inducement for them to do at. This was not done. The renly in violence, in threats, in coercive sources, which deluded the blacks and asperated the whites. The result is a

"left to himself," he will relapse barism. On this point the view of ribune is faulty. "If, having civil ty," says the Tribune, "he can mainoff in the race for life, let him then it will be his own he alone will suffer." But he alone will not suffer. He is now a power in the South. He is a citizen and a soter. He is also a laborer on whom the South relies. It he fails in the race for not the only sufferer; he is the lest sufferer, for his condition renders incapable of very acute suffering. are the white people, the people who are dragged down and made poor by a load of ignorance and degradation which has been imposed upon them and which they can not shake off. Therefore they dare not let him alone. After all that has been done for him his condition is unpromising. Bad laws and unwise handling have brought him to this. How are you going to get him out of it? Certainly not by those general milk and cider expedients at carcely reach the poorer class of and cannot be made to come thin rifle range of the blacks.

uality idea of the Chicago Tribune Cincinnati Commercial sounds weak against the hostility of the strong. But where the questions of persecution and proscription do not enter into the matter, where the matter relates to a class like the blacks, it is only a theory. It cannot be made to work. There are prejudices that may not be written out of existence. They do exist and will exist, and it is an idle abandonment of reason and the actual way and not in the way of race or party eling, to do something with which they ced not interfere, something which they Ill have a motive for assisting, something

at least promises amendment.
is is not done, and the negro is let one, we shall see what comes of it, and it will not be long either.

The Boston Traveler declares that 1'lle Seebach is forty-three years of age instead of thirty-three, as stated in her blography. If the Traveler's interference in this business won't bear an action for ke to know, is the use of the law of libel?

The Citizen and Round Table tells

Radical journal in New York has essed "To Thinking It is intended for a very large major it should be at once a blessing and a com-mand. It should be tender and firm, not endered in a hostile but in a friendly

The Democratic party in the Southern tates, but particularly in Kentucky, or whose internal condition the of the canvass just closed as so many sug-gestions that urge a definite and affirmative policy with regard to the negroes. We cannot go on forever with mere negations. Whilst the prospect before us was next to hopeless, whilst we could scarcely be said to be answerable for anything, whilst we were clinging to the mercy of Providence with but a vague hope of relief at last, it was natural, perhaps it was inevitable, that men should go to extremes the one way and the other. Thus this state of at-fairs produced expeditionists, who were characters are clear-cut; apid; the dialogue spark-cess and feeling. Pres-

\*\*\*\*\* 07 17 779

sions and party interest. But we should slock to it that we give no internal sid to those external forces. Nor dare we stand at rest. The matter is too gigantic to be let alone. It we leave it to take care of itself it will be turned against us. Nothing in politics, as in private life is so disastrous as irresolution and lack of purpose where serious interests are concerned. We' must have a policy. It must be a definite policy. It must be a policy which proposes to build up, not to drag down, and a policy also which relates directly to our that being the foundation of all sound policy, and essential to the situation of at-We have shown that the policy of eter-

and, divisit to himself there is little and their to himself the birself there is little and their to himself the birself there is little and their to himself the birself there is little and their to himself the birself there is little and their to himself the birself there is little and their to himself there is little and their to himself there is little and their to himself the birself there is little and their to himself the birself there is little and their to himself the birself the birs the negro is not now in a normal to the angle of the Demoteratic party lies in the way of peace, not 
and that is, the condition of simple 
orance and doculity which are teachaHis head has been turned. He has 
an exposed to bad influences. He is not 
self. He is already degraded and is 
wing vicious. No class in the North 
to be compared with him, and all the 
town and common expedients for the eltown and common expedients for the elto faithful and successful administration.

Party supremacy is not the end but the means by which the people hope to accomplish their needs. Those needs are embraced in two words—good government. The Radicals have, by their ultrature and executed compution, executed. ism and general corruption, given the Southern States bad governments, and, in spite of Federal interference, the poople, who must prevail at last, if our free sys-tem is not wrested from us by the force of tem is not wrested from as by the force of erms or revolution, have overthrown those bad governments and set up other govern-ments in their foom. These latter are Democratic, and we shall be held re-sponsible for them. Now we must not domination, only changing the direction and going to the other extreme. We must illustrate our professions by our perform-ances and give the country some practical assurance of actual reforms. In other words, we must deal with the negro as a practical question, taking him as he stands an ignorant and degraded man, but an ele-ment; a power; a thing for evil or for

ment; a power; a thing for evil or for good, just as we ourselves are wise and just and firm.

For our part, we look with genuine apprehension toward the form prehension toward the future of the negro race in the South; and our plea for a vigorous and original policy in its behalf relates not less to the well-being of society than to the dictates of reason and right abstractly considered; at the same time, we entertain no doubt as to the inter-ests of the advancing and enlarging Demowe entertain no doubt as to the inter-ests of the advancing and enlarging Demo-cratic organization. In one of the most instructive of his "hy sermons, and, to an American, by far the most interesting that on the emancipation of both races, black and white). Professor HUXLEY, a man of large experience and acute observation, as well as a clear and penetrating judgment, gives us a passage which is full the death and burial of all the old issues the death and burial of all the old issues to the death and burial of all the old issues to the death and burial of all the old issues to the death and burial of all the old issues to the death and burial of all the old issues to the death and burial of all the old issues to the death and burial of all the old issues and the organization of the series of both. f suggestion. It reads as follows:

Quashie's plaintre anouncy; "Am I not a man and a brother?" seems at last to have received its final reply—the decision of the fivree trial by battle on the other side of the Atlantic fully concurring with that long sicce derivered here is a more peaceful way. The question is settled; but even those who are most thoroughly convinced that the doom is just must see good grounds for repudiating half the arguments which have been employed. Atlantic fully concarring with that long siece derivered here has more peaceful way. The question is settled; but even those who are most thoroughly conviced that the doom is just must see good grounds for repudiating half the arguments which have been employed by the winning side, and for doubling whether its ultimate results will embody the hopes of the control of the control

country, neither of which seems to us to be capable of dealing wisely with the problem thus sketched. We mean, of course, that class which professes to consider the segro capable of everything, and has for five years recklessly pushed him forward from the corn field and cotton patch into the Senafe Chamber; and that class which, from a natural but unjudging spirt of resistance, has gone to the other extreme, refusing, through sheer perversity to admit the negro capable of anything at all, and declining to make any effort to which his present condition exposes it. The middle course is best; and, as the visit stutus of the negro is fixed beyond any reasonable hope of reversal short of

civil status of the negro is fixed beyond any reasonable hope of reversal short of revolution, it is also necessary. We have a code for criminals. We have institutions of charity. We have a system of public instruction. To sustain all these, taxes are levied. We tax ourselves to build prisons; to support schoolmasters; to provide for paupers and lunatics. But there is no order that we care for which is so dangerous as the freedmen, who, being igno-

risons; to suppose, vide for paupers and lunatics as no order that we care for which is so dangerous as the freedmen, who, being ignorant, must become vicious, and being numerous as well as vicious, must give trouble to society and bring embarrassment to the State.

Somebody has had "thirty minutes' talk with the Administration." We would have supposed that the Administration could have told all it knows in much less time than that.

Well, really, this is carrying the joke a

for this purpose a we apropriate money for this purpose as a contribution to the public order, rather than an act of charity. It should be done with greacare and with absolute integrity of purpose. Suppose it tails! Suppose the negro is doomed! In that event his mistorune will be no fault of ours. We shall have done our duty to ourselves and to him. We shall have washed our hands of the consequences and be quit of blame. We shall be only the freer and the better able to provide relief in another form when the emergency presses upon us, having meanwhile preserved, at least, our internal peace and quet.

way and the other. Thus this state of airfairs produced expeditionists, who were willing to make none.

Both classes meant well, we take it; but both were unwise, and doubtless without intending to deceive any one, each decived itself. In this way they became, in a measure, mutually intemperate and in the well decived in it we might reduce it to a question of charity merely and do our legislating, like our philanthropy, as a matter at like one christian and humane. But the blacks are pot alone involved in it; and it is of the first importance to the furture of the Democratic party in the west out upon a high and through the bushes; that we begin with a policy that promiser some shadowy and undefined ill-nature quite foreign to our habit and purpose. We entertained at that time, as we entertain at the present time, not the least untriviate power of the mercent of the situation of additions that can only vex and divide us now and embarrass us here corrected by matignant passions and party interest. But we should look to it that we give no internal aid to these external forces. Nor dare we stand at trest. The matter is too gigantic to be state.

The matter at the present time, not the least untriviate party interest. But we should look to it that we give no internal aid to these external forces. Nor dare we stand at trest. The matter is too gigantic to be survey that promises some shadowy and undefined ill-nature quite foreign to our habit and purpose. We entertained at that time, as we entertain at the present time, not the least untriviate party interest. But we should look to it that we give no internal aid to these external forces. Nor dare we stand at trest. The matter is too gigantic to be set alone. It we leave to take care of interest par

actions should receive the fullest and the treest condition and prospects in the State.

It is our purpose, as we have perhaps sufficiently indicated, zever to abandon the course we have pursued so earnestly and so long until actual experiment, or a total change of affairs, torces us to abandon convictions that are as deep-set as they are deliberate. They are urged by the obvious interests of society. They are supported by the commonest instincts of human nature. On a fair test of them the Democratic party must rest itself, or else it must devise some plan to get rid of the negro altogether. It must go to the people of all the States with an affirmative policy. Otherwise it will flounder about in entanglements of its own creating, divided in its consulted by great masses of its followers, producing evil instead of good fruit and contradicting the promises on which its ascendancy depends.

It is our opinion that the intelligence of Kentucky is with us and that it has been held in abeyance by the timidity of its recognized leaders. No one can regret

should violate our Democracy and our sense of duty, as well as characteristic habits, if we were deterred from addressing the people freely and trankly by a mistaken and oversqueamish consideration for their politicians. Those politicians, like ourselves, derive all they have from the people. They are responsible as we are, to the people. They will be judged through their works as reabilities. judged through their works, as we shall be judged, by the people. The people look to them, as they look to us, for information and coursel, and we mutually owe it to the people to be honest, if we do have semetimes to utter uppalatable truths. We recognize this, are guided by it and are prepared to take the consequences. So far the consequences of our conduct justify it; for no man can say that if we had lashed the popular passion into a frenzy and kept it ignorant, if we had taken part in all the wild vagaries which have passed current during the last two years, and hounded on the dogs of war, instead of holding them back, we should have to day that blessed reign of law and order, which is the result, as it must always be the result, of peaceful teaching and moderate coun-

nection we desire to say, that we take no

credit whatever to our efforts in the matter beyond their representative character. They would have been powerless had

they not been reflective, and the only comment we have to make upon the result

is to call attention to the fact which it

suggests, that the party managers at Frankfort have a habit of affecting to con-

sider everything that emanates from the Courser-Journal as in some way opposed

to what they are pleased to describe as the legitimate Democratic interest, and then, having displayed a sufficiently captions and contradictory spirit, to go forward

the original call for its assembling was in-

ticu'ar, but embracing every possibility

way, and to pick our candidates in that

tair and impartial manner which is so es-

mittee, the principle be adopted and the

sential to our internal harmony.

The following is official:

To the Democracy of Kentucky:

The Democratic Central committee heretofor on the 15th of September, 1870, I-sued the fodo leg call for a State convention of the Democrat

the third of May and the day of election.

We shall have before us the events of Our views in this regard are not new.

the nextsix months, covering a most im- They are by no means intended to be sen-

quite a flutter among the protectionists and the mere partisans in the Republican ranks, and it is feared that a movement is on foot to force Lyman Trumbull upon that party as a liberal candidate for the Presidency. The Cincinnati Gazette is much disturbed and protests that there is more likelihood of a total backdown of the protectionists or of a satisfactory ad-justment of all Republican dissensions than of any common ground of action between Liberals and Democrats. If the old issues are dead as the Chicago Tribune and St. Louis Democrat concede, resentatives agreeing with them should resentatives agreeing with them should not co-operate with Democrats on a revenue platform reflecting the common sentiment and sustaining the commonly recognized interests of the West. It is said that MANTON MARBLE, FRANK said that MANTON MARBLE, FRANK BLAIR, DAVID A. WELLS, GOV. BROWN, of Missouri, and other gentlemen representing the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties will soon meet in New York to discuss the terms of co-operation.

The method proposed by BEN BUILER

Th

The method proposed by BEN BUTLER taken from one locality and huddled to tor keeping the Republican party in power another term met with tavor nowhere. And yet no one can tell what effect his views may have upon the Administration and thence upon the country. Canada, as an effect for the Alabama claims, or a big fight, was BUTLER's slogan for the next and the directors of all the movements Presidential race. It is terrible to contem-plate into what depths of woe, privation, the Democratic party. and disorder the country may be plunged by such reckless politicians. And yet, it is not the part of wisdom to look without ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 14, 1870. ster of the Land Office and cupertisen con-bined Instruction. Consequently may as nearly as-win our that the representation may as nearly as-wined in the control of the consequence of the ears, the County Committees are instructed, af-ter full and simely notice, to call meeting to be held in the varieus countles of the since, for the partices of appointing orderates, the number of which its recommended shall, as nearly as prac-bles by conform to the number of vote to which matted by the rule usually acopted of 0 e vote for every one hundred Democratic votes, and one vote for each fraction of fifts and vere—ne

The first negro that was ever in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, arrived there one day bet week, and the people of the town

then the committee have received from

the convention to Wednesday, the 1871, on which day the party is at Frankfort for the put poses and indicated in the for ner class (GEO, W. CRADDOCK, S. I. M. MAJOR, JOHN THOMPSON GRAY, D. HOWARD SMITH, L. TOHN, W. P. D. BUSH, J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

vention from the 7th of January to the 8d of May, though tardy, is in every way pro-dent and satisfactory. The original call for the 7th of January med the negre. The writer holds that the price of the property the wisnes of the Democrate people. But notwithstanding the passionless candor with which we called attention to the man-ilest and manifold objections to the time selected by the committee, and the kindly delicacy with which, at the same time, we

CORREAL JOURNAL. It will be oblice nought if the Louisville paper devotes liself to the incubestion of these plains and some rive obligations. It can do much good without traveline ounside of them. We shall not stop to investigate the question, momentous as it is, which relates to the display of types and the use of double leads, observing that such things are sometimes good for sort heads as well as for sore eyes. The Gazette thinks our plan of enioroed education and enforced labor, although we suggested that it might be necessary to make it universal, is "only another name for the system that was in vogue before the war"—that is to say, slavery. The meaning of this is not so deep that it may not be fathomed. The Gazette, which cares nothing about the negro at all, sees in him an element of disturbance. It knows him to be in his present ignorant condition an advantage to the Radical party. It does not desure him to be educated, because education may elevate him out of the reach of Radical manipulation. The more civilized he be-The views of the Cincinnati Commercial on the same question are more liberal, but they seem to us to be founded in a misconception of the case. After reviewing our article very fairly and very elaborately,

rwise it will flounder about in entanglements of its own creating, divided in its counsels, uncertain in its purposes, distributed by great masses of its followers, producing evil instead of good fruit and countradicting the promises on which its accordancy depends.

Tis our opision that the intelligence of kentucky is with us and that it has been held in abeyance by the timicity of its recognized leaders. No one can regret more than ourselves the lack of accord that has existed between us and those leaders. Often it has occurred to us that they misconceived our purposes and our movince; that they wronged themselves and us by the unwarranted ascription of designs never entertained on our part, nor indeed dreamed of. Be this as it may, we are unconscious, as we are incapable, of schemes of deceptions of any sort; and we should violate our Democracy and our messes of duty, as well as characteristic habits, it we were deterred from addressing the promote of the country of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the interests of the suns and the interests of the proposed of the pro

tion has been illy balanced by unworthy motives for and against him. We tegard it as impossible, however, to deal with him upon any ordinary general principle which, whilst applying to the whole community, would cover his case. His condition is in every way exceptional. He has peculiar wants and stands in a peculiar has peculiar wants and stands in a peculiar relation toward society. In the Northern States, where the negroes form but a segment of the population, and are in every locality pretty much of one sort and de-gree, the plan of the Commercial might work, though we donor it. Only a few months ago the Commercial itself attacked the scheme of Mr. SUMNER on the ground that so long as the negro had no right to complain of harsh usage and was given a fair chance for improvement he should be content to bide his time and to wait for the disappearance of race prejudices and class distinctions, it they shall ever disappear, in their natural order. The Commercial must remember that these prejudices take a much more practical shape in the South than in the North, and that the condition of the and contraction spirit, to go torward with the greatest readiness, to the execution of the Democratic will as interpreted by us.

The postponement of the convention, reformatory and triently spirit, are is to be raired by the whole South; that it is to be one to which, as a people, we may point proudly, and to which generations for ages to ectue shall look up with respect for the love which a detected people could bear to a great but fallen hero. Should each of the 25,000 congregations scattered throughout the South contribute but a trifling sum, what a moument could be reared! Liet each man, woman, and child, then, give what they can, regardless of how rimal or how great the sum may be. Il contributions must be sent to Miss S. N. Randolph, Secretary of the Ladles' Lee Wonniers Committee box 888 Richmond. altogether wise and just, as all for its assembling was inpremature. We shall now nities interested. We have addressed discrect and premature. We shall now have time for a full survey of the list of those communities intersited. We have addressed those communities in the plainest and most candidates, and a list abridged in no par- eandid manner from a stand-point which

the nextsix months, covering a most in-portant session of Congress, and these can hardly fail to throw some light upon our luture course and to turnish us some valu-able hints as to what is best to be done. We shall not be hampered and beset by A Tennesce Parmer Sees Ghosts

(Frem the Nashville hamer, 18th.)

Yesterday a farmer named Glasgow, who lives about ten miles above the city, came to town, and tells a singular story of his experienced to the state of the control o the presence of a Legislature, which, no opinions very near at heart, and believe matter what its claim to consideration that the material and political well-being may be, is not fresh from the people, and of the South largely depends upo was not intended when it was elected to their realization, we rendered them some have anything to do with the election of what more elaborately than our wont has our next Governor and other State officers.

Above all, let us hope that we shall be in a mood to discuss our household affairs in ment of the Gazette that we expressed a the trankest and in the most enlightened lack of faith in the success of our own exdoes not in any manner indicate a doubt as to the duty of making the experiment,

gence of the Democratic party, but the essential nature of the political situation.

sential to our internal narmony.

In conclusion, we have to suggest that, in appointing the next State Central Comof the negro to take advantage of it. We are not deterred from administering a good medicine because of the likelihood that the precedent be set of placing no one upon it who is an official incumbent. Thus much is due both the party and the committee. patient will die. It is not in human nature to stand even by the bed of death to witness suffering and to do nothing. We propose to do something even at the risk of failure. Unfair Democratic Tests.

The COURIER-JOURNAL'S expression that 'the election of the Hon. Jas. B. Beck in the Ashland District is at once a triumph for the national Democracy and a verdict against the Bourbons" is supposed by the Frankfort Yeoman to mean that the election alluded to is a rebuke to the Yeoman itself and an indorsement of the position of this paper. Anxious for its laurels and calous of its dignity and importance as the organ of the office-holding and officesecking sagacity of Frankfort the Yeoman undertakes to point out the traces of its brand upon Mr. BECK, and to develop a strong contrast between his position and the one which the Yeoman sees fit to as-sign to the COURIER-JOURNAL. It effects the latter object by citing Mr. BECK's To the Democracy of Kentucky:
"The dicharge of the duty devolving upon us
ocalgame the time and place at hieff state
overhide, hall oe held, we hereby invite you
meet he Fankfort, on Saturany, January 72a,
Theorem of the Holosian offices, to be diled at the next
of the Khosian offices, to be diled at the next
of the Chosian offices, to be diled at the next
of the Last offices, and the state of the Chosian offices, to be diled at the next
of the Chosian offices, to be diled at the next
of the Chosian office, the diled at the next
of the Chosian offices, and the state of the chosian offices are the last offices and superlatentent of
used Last used on. speeches against the Congressional amend-ments as evidence of his position and by our position.

putting forth its own hostile constructions and atrabilious inferences as evidence of When we wrote the sentence in question it was not with an idea that it would renove any prop upon which the Yeoman was reposing. We were satisfied with its was reposing. support of Mr. Beck—were satisfied with so great a concession to harmony and the rights of free thought among Democrats— and were glad to see that the hostility of the Frankfort clique was aimed at the Courier-Journal alone, and not at men like Mr. BECK, who are just such Democrats as we would have every voter in the United States to be. But we are unwilling that a false distinction between Mr. Beck's position and the Courier-Journal's shall be palmed off on the public to make it appear that the goodly company of office seekers at Frankfort, who supported Mr. BECK, were guided by principle when they organized a war upon a paper of the same

When the COURIER-JOURNAL advocated the admission of negro testimony in our State courts there were gentlemen at Frankfort who did not like to be brought out on that question, and when they found that we could not be silenced, that we

Commissional me be used for the same because for the same advectory made his passe unsumed it made him unsoned. Mr. Burn soke in Congress against the various amendments and all the distinctive features of the Radical policy. The Courann-Journal Landed and Indoraed his speeches and Contradictory Gloomy Reports From the Prussians Around Paris.

the Army of the Loire.

.

England Makes a Firm Demand

For an Armistice.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

England Wholly Unprepared. LONDON, Nov. 17.—There is intense

turbance. It knows him to be in his present ignorant condition an advantage to the Radical party. It does not desire him to be educated, because education may elevate him out of the reach of Radical manipulation. The more civilized he becomes, the less victous he will be; the better the understanding between himself and his old master, the more peacetal Southern it. The difference is just this—the Frank-reacher it all the large more make war, upon Mr. society is likely to prove. This consummation would rob the Radical party of its campaign material and its Congressional pretexts, and as the Gazette is an undoubting Radical exponent, having no sort of ing Radical exponent, having no sort of interest in the well-being of the South, but entertaining on the contrary the most hostile sentiments towards the Southern of treachery, it hoped to acquire control to the Correction of treachery, it hoped to acquire control of the control but entertaining on the contrary the most but entertaining on the contrary the most bow interest in the contrary the most bow interest in the contrary the most bow interest. It has not been sent in the contrary the most interest in the contrary the contrary the contrary the most interest in the contrary the cont any split our allusions to this matter are merely a preface to the remark that the evident anxiety of the Frankfort clique to bank upon tests not set up by the National racy anywhere else, to sow dissensions and inaugurate an era of mutual sus-picions and criminations among the Dem-ocrats of this State, is not shared by the COURIER-JOURNAL and will not be aided by it as long as torbearance is a virtue.

THE MEMORY OF LEE. Collections to be Taken for a Monu-

To the Prople of the South:

The undersigned caroestly appeal to the reople of the whole South to aid them in obtaining contributions for the erection of a monument at Richmond, which is to stand as a listing memorial of the love borne our great Chief by a mourning and grateful people. The soldiers, through their resolutions passed at their great meeting so lately held in Richmond, in honor of General Lee, have called upon us to join them in collecting contributions for the desired object. An organization for that purpose has been already formed by the undersigned, and to the people of the South—from Maryland to Texas—we appeal for aid.

RIVER PHANTOMS.

the undersigned, and to the people of the South-from Marjand to Texas—we appeal for aid.

It is proposed that the fourth Sunday in November (the 27th) be observed as a memorial day throughout the South, and every congregation, Christian and Hebruw, make their contributions for this object. This is the simultaneous offering can be made to the memory of him whom we would bonor in death, as we have honored him in He. With perfect confidence in the love which his peoule core lim, and in their zola to do that which, in honoring him most, will most recover the confidence of every cleagyman and congregation in the South; and that this may be accomplished, we call unen you to sesist us. Let the committees which have been applied for each State act promptly and with that sum, small or great, which there means will allow them to deducate to this said with vigor. Let them urge that on the fourth Sunday in November, each much of every clearly many the proposal, and remit to the secretary.

To those clergymen are respectfully reposel, and remit to the secretary.

To those clergymen and congregations who be such as hatch, we would suggest that they should sand the substantial we would suggest that they should Madrid, Nov. 16.—The Cortes elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain by a vote of 191 against 120. Madrid is animated, but no dis rder is reported.

Madeld, Nov. 17 —Several of the deputies Madrip, Nov. 17—Several of the deputies who voked squites the Duke of Aosta yesterday have changed their votes to the affirmative. The Duke has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes. Salvos of artillers followed the proclamation. Twelve of the blank votes at the election yesterday were given by the Carilets. A Protest Against the Spoliation Londox, Nov. 17.—The World's correspondent writing from Florence the 14th say: Cardial Antonelli has addressed a stragg protest to the Powers against the foreible compation of the Quiricul. He'says, although the Pope was prepared for spollations of various descriptions be de not

of various descriptions he did respect his personal property to confiscated. The Cardinal recapitula proposal, and remit to the secretary.

To those clergymen and congregations who
object to collecting for such an object on the
sabbath, we would suggest that they should
appoint some satisfied day in this month when
a metting of their congregation should be
held, and the collection taken up. In those be events attending the forcible entrance o the Quirinel, which, in common with other places, has always been considered the priplaces, has always been considered the private property of the Poper, and its maintainence has come from their private purses. The Poutiff remonstrates against this secritegious spollation, which completes a hightful series of cutrages on the Holy Sec. Should Victor Emanuel enter Rome, the Pope will depert for Maita.

Movement of Anstrian Troops. ondon, Nov. 18.—It is rumored that t LONDON, Nov. 18.—It is rumored that the Austrian Government has ordered the depait ure of a large number of troops to the neigh-norhood of the Tunkish frontier in order that that country may be ready to co-ocerate with other powers in the event of the oresking ent Committee, box 838, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. W. H. MscFarland, Mrs. G. W. Randolph,
Mrs. Jas. Lyons, Mrs. Wm. Brown,
Miss Nicholas.

out of hestitues.

The Particular Violations of the Treety.

It is said the particular violations of the
Parls treaty of '56, which Russia has complated of, sre as follows: The cruise of the
Price of Wales in the Black Sea, in an Eu-A Tennessee Farmer Sees Ghosts glish frigate; a similar trip subsequently Lord Bulwer Lytton; the appearance of an on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Aus

on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there, and, lastly, a voyage of the Saltan in a Turkish frigate. The Russian envey at Constantinople protested against this latter circumstance at the time, but incidentually.

The Feeling in Vienna.

Lender, writing from Vienna, says: If Russia's desire for a revision of the Paris treaty of 1856 had been submitted to the other signators a favorable result might have ensued. The course, however, that Russia has seen fit to take creates a grave situation, shaking all settled staunts of European policy, and compelling a common course of action to resist her demands. er demands. English officers are volunteering for service

English offsers are volunteering for service in the Turkish army.

What is Generally Believed.

The goverol belief is that the Russian movement is really a demonstration only inteeded to work in the interests of Prussia, in order that the outside world may have something else to watch beside the operations of Prussia in France. It is believed that public fathering in Engage now along Galaxa opinion in Europe now alone delays the bombardment of Paris, white little doubt is entertained of eventual trouble through the Eastern question. It is not believed that the present imbroglio will end to war. The note in reply to Gortscha koff's letter is concellatory, and expresses sat sia.
The Russian question is viewed here as a matter in which Prussia should decline to

mode. The belief is general that Russia will gain the point. Prussia is apparently in harmony with Russia on the Eastern question.

will gain the point. Fries in a supparently at harpony with Russis on the Eastern question.

A Successful Strategic Movement of General Pallediuss.

(special to the World.)

Loxdox, Sept. 13.—A special telegram from Tours, dated 17th, has the following: General Pallediuss.

(special to the World.)

Loxdox, Sept. 13.—A special telegram from Tours, dated 17th, has the following: General Pallediuss.

(subject to the World.)

Loxdox, Sept. 13.—A special telegram from the telegram from the Paras besigning from the Second and Fourth early divisions were held in reserve near Eperson. The French were driven back to Chattan Neur and selling more limportant success. While holding the German forces at Toury, by threatening them in front with a force equal to their own, he has swing around bis left wing, moving, at the same time, the whole corps from Charters, along the road leading through Ablis, Obsoxivile, Anthan and St. Helaire, to Etampes, where the corps paused. By this meyement Pallediues threw himself between the Duke of Mecklemburg and Paris, while also sireling the German areasy on the front, right flank and rear.

While this was going on the Germans, divining danger, commerced to retreat from the Tourth corps was working to ward Dajon, by Chattillion-sar-Seine. The Ninth and Touth corps. A KENTUCKY TROTTER. Fastest Time Ever Made by a TwoKenr-Old.

[From the Checkmont Enquirer, 11th.]

On the Buckeye track last evening, Dr. L.
Herr, of Lexington, trouted, in the presence of a number of our citizens, bis two-year-old gelding, Masmbrino Bertue. The colt was a shipped to this city on Monday last, taken out to the Buckeye track on yesterday, and although the has not eaten three quarts of oats within the three days—despite the raw, cold weather and the rough condition of the track.—he made the fastest three trisk ever shown the construction of the sale, without make and the trough condition of the track.—he made the fastest three trisk ever shown the construction of the sale, without make and the trough condition of the fact of the sale, without make alie within the break, in 2:4415.

After twenty minutes rest, without taking him out of the sales, the 2:4415.

After twenty minutes rest, without minutes, without any other relief than a few swallows of water, he tro ted two miles in the remarks able time of 5:2915, making the first mile in 2:41 and the second mile, with three base breaks, in 2:4415.

After twenty minutes rest, without the continuous any other relief than a few swallows of water, he tro ted two miles in the remarks able time of 5:2915, making the first mile in 2:41 and the second mile, with three base breaks, in 2:4915. In all he averaged 2:4445 for each mile. Such a exhibition of speed and endurance was never shown by a two-vear-old trutter in America before.

Mambrino Bertie is a dark brown gelding, flitten bands and three-quarters light, fleely flitshed in form, with as perfectly balanced to the second mile. Such a exhibition of speed and endurance was never shown by a two-vear-old trutter in America before.

Mambrino Bertie is death brown gelding, flitten bands and three-quarters light, fleely flitshed in form, with as perfectly balanced to the flitten of the flitten Fastest Time Ever Made by a Two-

Testellal before it can be executed. Testelini this course,

resent that the citizens, though they see an army coming to their relief, are tired of war, and condemn the government for rejecting the armistice, and demand a convocation of

the armistice, and demand a convocation of the National Ascembly,

M. Repain, in the Journal des Debats, writes that in spike of hostilities the Delegates can be got together within eight days, and the press and people are urging the authorities to take action to this end.

How the Election of Assta was Eccived.

Madrin, Nov. 12.—A committee, consisting of fifteen members of the Constituent Corter, has been appointed to proceed to Figurence to present the Spanish Crewn to the Duke of Assta. The election of Assta is highly popular throughout the provinces. No disorders followed his proclamation. The Government had reason to believe that, as candidature was unpopular in certain quarters, there might be demonstrations of disapproval, but the services of troops have not been nec

citement in government circles here, relate to the threatened complications growing of Russia's attempt to secure a revisio essary anywhere. In all the large cities can It is a significant fact that in the recent elec-tior, even in the Democratic districts, all the Democrats were defented who had taken

Wer, is hastening the armament of the nation.

Newspaper Comments.

The crisis forms a theme for newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of the Russian demand—that it is insolent in the last degree. The Journals on the continent take ne pains to disguise their salisfaction in the fact that dreas Brizain and her colouies would suffer more severely in case of war against Russia than France has suffered in her contest with Prussia.

All bust England.

All the great powers of Europe are ready to reconsider the Paris treaty of 1856.

The Times has a strong sticle on the grave situation of afairs. It says if the Prussians put a fleet in the Black Sea, Turkey will be able to sweep it off, and if she is not, England and other powers are bound to do so. Bavaria and Prussia.

able to sweep it off, and if she is not, England and other powers are bound to do so.

The Emglish Cabines.
[World's Special.]

LONDON, NOV. 17.—The peace at-any-price party in the Cabinest find themselves mable to resist the popular demand for war against Russa, unless she recedes from her present position. Gianville told Gladatone that they must choose between yleiding to the tide or go out of office. For the moment they have yielded. The members who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Gottschakoff, are Lowe, Children, Cardwell, Bruce and Avseton. The truth is, Granville German Unity. Bruce and Ayseton. The truth is, Granville ent his reply is hot haste, without consultin

his colleagues, and then laformed them tha LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Prince of Wales, representing the views of the Queen, is understood to have expressed to the Cabinet ker disapproval of Granville's hasty reply to Russia.

John Sunari Mill for Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—John Sunari Mill writes companies then to the Times this moralize. the country was committed to his position and he could not and would not recede from it The evening papers concur in urging vigo ous wer measures.

Merchants here decline to charter Russian

Turkey is preparing for a desperate con LONDON, NOV. 19.—John Stuart Mill writes a communication to the Times this moroing, protesting against England's embarking in a war with Russia on any existing provocation, especially as the demands made by Russia, thus far, seem worthy of consideration.

Fronde also writes to the Times urging the covernment to change, front, rather, than exflict.

An Imperial ukase, signed yesterday and published to-day in the official journal, orders the Russian army to be recruited on the Prus

humiliation.

The Feeling in England.

The feeling in Eegland to day is somewhat more peaceful, but there is still a strong un-

dercarrent of excitement. Securities at the Stock Exchange are lower, and breadstuffs English War Preparation
LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Spectator
armament of Malta and Gibraltar has
dered. The Government has haste

port and channel fleet to the Levant at once. LONDON, Nov. 19.—Dispatches from Fior ertainly declined to join in diplomatic mor nents against Russia.

The Abend Poste denies that Austria ha The Abelian The English People and the English Cabinet.

[Seraid's Special.]
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Warlike feeling decl dedly prevails all over England. An impor-tant division exists in the Cabinet on the Rus-sian question, which will likely lead to a dis-

the present issue. The conservatives are about to call a meeting at London to consider the criss. In view of the probable carly covocation of Parliament, Glasstone besitates to commit himself for or against

c-day says rumors are affoat of a disaster t the army of the Loire. No particulars r

Doniful Rumors of Imminent Capita LONDON, Nov 19.—A Berlin dispatch says ramors of a doubtful character are in circulation in. Berlin'to the effect that the capitulation of Paris is immlenent. It is also rumored that the administration of the Commissariat is busily preparing to receive forage for the Example force.

French force.

A Paris belloon letter says Gen. Trochu laends shortly to force from the city ten thousand half-starved citizens, for whom he cannot longer provide food, A Concentrated Attack to be Made by the French.

she French,
Rumcrs continue of a proposed concentrated attack on the Prussian position before
Paris by the Fronch attended by a sortic from the city. The time fixed for this grand move is said to be next Monday or Tuerday.

A Dreadful Sortic at Montmedy. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- On Wednesday a sortic LONDON, NOV. 12.—On Wednesday a sorite as made from Montmedy by two companies of Gardes Mobiles. Every one of them was stiber killed or taken prisoners. The Prustians now confine the bombardment to the Fottress of Mostmedy.

Yant the Designs of Palladines Werr.
[Trbuns.'s special.]

LONDON, NOV. 20.—The designs of Palladines were to turn the flank of the fifth corpus at Versallies and operate on the weak point of

at Versalites and operate on the weak point of the German lines between St. Germin and Argentinal, where a sortic from Mont Valerien was to support his attack. He had marched borth from Chateau Dun on a line to Chartres and Chateau Neuf, expecting thus to keep far enough west to avoid being interrupted. He was, however, met by the Duke of Mecklenburg, with parts of the fifth and twelfth

while the Third advanced via Zues and Fontainbleau and connected with Gen. Tann. Continued Advance of the French. reports that the Grand Dake of Micklinburg and Gen. Van Der Tunn are falling back, while the French are advancing and threa to outflank them both. It is thought that Covered with Snow.

The ground in the Departments of Orne, Eure, and Sarthe is covered with a deep A Commission to Try Bazaine.

A commission of inquiry is to be called to try Marshal Bazaine. The Election Question.

of the country from invasion must precede any election for the General Assembly, but the anti-republic press of France donounce

Bavaria and Prusais.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch to the World, dated Berlin, Nov. 17th, states that a great meeting was held at Munich on the 13th, and an address was voted to the King of Bavaria, expressing anxiety lost Havaria should rotuss to outer the Bund on the same terms with the other Southern States, red prettioning the King to a from the control of the same terms with the other Southern States, red prettioning the King to a from the rest of the same terms with the other forms and to this end to dissolve the Chamber which was elected under other influence and circumstances. Quite a Different Report of the Situa-tion.

The special correspondent of the Tribune at Versallica on the 18th test telegraphs as follows: 'It is believed the Freuck will make no sortie at present from Paris. The srmy of the Loire has withdrawn southward to avoid being shut in between the German armies merching against it. The spirit of the German troops aroand Paris is excellent, and their health is very good, considering the cold and damp weather. The last was another quiet night in the siege works. Food continues plentiful among the Germans. The market prices at Versallies are much shorter than a month 880.

German Unity.

Brelin, Nov. 18.—The treaty between the North German Confederation and the States of Baden and Hesse has been signed. The treaty with Wurtemburg is concluded, but notyet igoed.

The Queen Disapproves of Granville's Action. England Makes a Firm Demand for an

government to change front, rather than ex-tend war.

The Morning Post, per contra, says Russia must recaut or emberk in a war ensuring he

England Makes a Firm Demand for an Armistice.

London, Nov. 19 — Lord Lyons, at Tours, has given the Government to understand that Ode Russia. But also to firmly demand an explanation on the subject of the new attitude of Russia, but also to firmly demand a born fide a mistice, which will permit France to hold elections.

Bemmad for an Armistice Confirmed.

London, Nov. 20 — My dispatch lost might concerning the new demand made by England, through Ode Russell, for an armistice, was confirmed to hight by the Observer, which says negotiations for an armistice are gopened on a basic which promises an access.

Prunstans Surprised and Captured.

Tours, Nov. 19 — The following official dispatch has been made public. "The Franslans at Cottliton were surprised by a party of Garbalches, under Ricciott, and all were either killed or taken prisoners."

An Attack on Evreaux.

d Chancury.
The French loss at Chateau Dun is now re-

cooried.

At Sarey, on the 16th, an engagement took late, in which the Francisco and 15 Franciscus wounded and prisoners, and 15 Franciscus were wounded and one killed.

The Germans threaten an attack on Neuf-

The Germans threaten an attack on Neufchard.

The French losses in the conflict before Montanedy have been serious.

A correspondent of the Tribuce, at Amieus, teleuraphs the 20th, that as engagement took place yesterday at Vauel, near Terguier, between the French volunteers and the Franchism. The latter were place yesterday at vane, near Tergnier, tween the French volunteers and the P sine. The latter were strongly entrenched and the volunteers retired. The French C mahdant was wounded. Captain Petit killed. The camp at St. Vierren was fit this morning.

HERLIN, Nov. 20.—The treaty admitting the tales of Baden and Hesse into the North terms n Confederation has been signed. The etails will be adjusted by a conference within

gates, apprehending a misconstruction of their mouves, desisted from opposition. The Tyrelese deputies adopted the same policy for

similar reasons.

The Prussian Advance in the North.
LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Tribune's special
correspondent telegraphs from Prussian headquarters via Epernay on the 18th: Saturday
Gen. Manteufial was at Rheims with the Birst
and Lighth army corps, marching by Soissons
toward Amiers, with instructions to direct his
course seuthwestward in case of a heavy attack by the army of the Loire. None of his troops shared in the fight of Dreux. Creat Republican Demonstration at Tours.

Lorbox, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Tours of the 19th says: A great Republican of red by the 19th says: A great Republican of robustation was made here to-night. A cred bursted the streets and proceeded to the Hotel or Ville, where all the speakers desired by the same of the s marck in the North German Par-

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Bismarck will be repre-ited in the North German Parliament by fr Delbouck. He fr Delbouck.

Result of the Prussian Elections is as filose: Conservatives, 129; Free Conservatives, 129; Old Liberals, 20; National Liberals, 16; Left Center, 18; Fol. s, 19; Particulars, 5; Latholier, 45, and undefined, 22.

LATER.—After a long debate in the lower inte, the address was carried by a vote of 93 of 54.

Austria and Aosta. Union of Germany.

Though not yet desintlely concluded, nego-cations for the union of Germany are regard-all as a selly brought terough the critical tate. Several Gesman statesmen have reide s several Gesman state of the common state. Several Gesman state of the common several field deuted that his journey had, or will hive, a political character.

I ONDON, Nov. 19.—Incressant sorivity pre-vails at the war office in Pail Mail and at the admiralty to White Hall. The Duke of samirally to White Hall. The Duke of Cambridge has taken up quarters at the war office, and all the Lords of Admirally remain constantly at White Hall. Wask goes on hight said day preparing for war. A warmeeting will be called at the Mantion House eirly neat week. The Government is insisting that Russis shall with draw her pretension of become compelled to do so.

All the from clads said a number of wooden vessels and tracsports are fitting up for sea. A statument of the condition of the reserve, owest currer and pusioners, shows that there

opest guard and pausioners, shows that there are 28,866 experies sed sailors who could be brought into service within a fortulant. Suider breech loaders are being served out to the volunteers and regulars. The large orders which have been given in

The large olders which have been given in this city, from Russis, for pig-from, cannon-shot, lead and copper will not be filled.

The War Footing of Russia.

An official statement of the strength of the Russian army on a war footing shows the fol-lowing result:

bow at Ville Neur Elerci; eleventh, new at Boker, and the Wurtemburg division, now at Villes Sur Monne. How they will march depends on the line of the French reliroad from Dreux, and of the expected French advance from Chatcan Dun.

Prince Frederick Charles waits toco-operate.

No Rues for Ten Bury Past.

LONDON, Nov. 19 —Not one word of news has been received from Frais since the 9 h.

A Gleenry Fietarree's the German Sitarian.

[World's special.]

LONDON, Nov. 20 —A correspondent of the Observer, writing from Versalites on the 18th, gives a gloomy picture of the German situation. It seems that no bombardment of Paris is possible before next spring, as the heavy gues have not yet been brought up, owing to the mody roads. The Germans are constructing entreschments in their rear to guard against attack from the French.

The hospitals, too, are said to be in a bad condition and filled with sick, who die rapidly, and their places are immediately filled with new victims. The prevalent diseases are pneumonia and small-pox.

The French continua with incessant scilvity throwing up new works and arming them with gues, whereof they seem to have an incatant attack from the French observed the seem of the city.

The French continua with incessant scilvity throwing up new works and arming them with gues, whereof they seem to have an incatant attack from the prevailed for some days in their large forts, and there has been very little fring. Great bodies of troops are exercised every day on the plates in front of Mt. Valerien, on the pennsula bounded by the Sche, and on the roads leading south of the fields around the city, and parties are every day engaged in digaling and conveying them moide.

The special coffrespot dert of the Tribane at Versalics on the 18th leat telegraphs as the result of the prevention of the Tribane at Versalics on the 18th leat telegraphs at the Versalics on the 18th leat telegraphs at the Versalics on the 18th leat telegraphs.

The Treaty Itself as a Barrier to Was LONDON, Nov. 20.—Article nine of the treby of March 50, 1850, is still regarded as the same year, especially when considered in connection with the protocol of April 23d of the same year. This article, as explained by the protocol, requires a reference of the questions which may arise to friendly powers pre-

Bismarck Bad at the English Min It is understood that Birmarek is extremely vindictive toward Gadstone, in consequence of the comments on the Prussian policy, which he has made or inspired into the public

LONDON, November 20.—A special cor-respondent of the Tribune telegraphs from St. Petersburg on the 19th, saying: A decree has been issued extending the compulsory

ure.
What the St. Petersburg Gazette Say The St. Pefersburg Gezette disc day the English note, and says that admits the substance of Russin's

Berlin, Nov. 20—0do Russell has reciviren back.

A skirmish at Guksy, near La Pere, is also
portied.

At Sary, on the 16th, an engagement-took
acc, in which the Frussams lost 200 in killb, wounded and prisoners, and 15 France
The Garnis and the day one killed.

ashville Merchants Wax Wroth

havorable manner, specially the simply the simply the strate of a side paragraph is simply the strate whether the side of the

The statement contined in this paragraph, egether with the innuendo concluding it, have following statements, as we believe, from a reliable source:

James Robinson cid not disband his circus as Murreschor for the cause alleged in the paragraph we have returned to. The South has been orerrain with circuses this season, and even in Nashville Robinson did not have mears a large a crowdas he had hat year, and the control of the control of the control of money, or the nawillingness of the people to extrapt it on circus—s. he concluded to break

in Tennessee to have justice and gain Mr. who are acquainted

Bismuth.



## 1871.

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o it, and which now embraces not only atire SOUTH and WEST, but and the PACIFIC

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er may be sent in postomice orders or

KENTUCKY NEWS. a the twelfth county in the State ! on. J. Q. A. King, for Governor Democratic convention of Da Hon. H. D. McHenry carried every on the Second district but Christian; ounty politing a large negro vote.

#### SOUTHERN NEWS.

North Carolina's State debt is \$18,000,000. Nashville is to have an industrial exhibition Mr. Jefferson Davis intends to make Mem-Augusta, Georgia, wants a public laundry, and "ladies" bosoms cleaned for five cents." The census man, after a deal of trouble to find out, says Florida has increased 60,000 since the war. Seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight bales of cotton were shipped from Sa-vannah on Saturday. There are 61 factories in Richmond, Va, for the manufacture of plug and 21 for the manufacture of smoking tobacco. The crop of sweet-potatoes in many por-tions of Florida is unusually large. They are selling in Jacksonville at sixty cents per bushel. The State debt of Georgia, so far as can be carried, amounts to nearly seventy millions, out this is only an epproximation, true, probibly, within about ten or twenty millions.

Col. Geo. C. Porter, of Tennessee, and Senator from the counties of Madison, Haywood, Laudercale, and Tipton, was maried to Miss Mollie P. Bond at Brownsville on the 1st

Beck's majority, 2,506

10510 6652

Austria, England, and Italy

THE NAVIES.

INTERESTING PIGURES.

in the various churches, or at least in such a such as the such as

THE RENTUCKY ELECY

Monetary and Commercial SAIUEDAY EVENIES, NOV. 19, 1870.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Display but little activity. Per persons are willing to sell unless forced to do o, and the congeneroe is has there is not a large as-ortment of securities in the garlet. A few city bonds are changing hands, and subhelburg county bonds show your life. STOCKS.

There has been no special are energy markets during the pas-cidents of importance have tra ircles. In several bisnobes of

Weekly Review of the Markets

ALE—We have no change whatever to note in the prices of Louisville browed ale, and designs reports fair demand. We quote cream ale at \$12 per bbi; stock ale at \$18; bottle ale at br. Louisville ale at \$1 25 per dozen; porter at \$18. BALING TWINE—1s steady and sales are mad

BEANS—A prime article of navy beans com-mands \$1 77@1 80 eer bu on arrival, and sales are made at \$2 25@2 50 per bu.

CEMENT—Is in fair demand, with liberal sales at \$1 75@ 200 per bbl. Sales to-day include 400

Dame on the control of the control o \$14 00@24 00 30 00 \$18 00@20 00 COFFEE-Prices continue to rule firm for the various grades of Rio, and a good demand is reported. Stocks of the various descriptions are supple to meet the demand. We quote:

COTION—The market has fluctifated but little during the week, and prices of the whole have a configuration of the said of the 

CORDAGE-Prices are steady at previous quo-CARLAGE—Is in fair request with good ships deman, and desire are paying \$260 to the deman, and desire are paying \$260 to the control of the c

pole. We quote the steady, and stocks are ambelled to the pole of the pole of

LAXBEED—Is to good requestion of HAY—Receipts us about count to meet the local and shipping tennand, and prices sare undergone no material chance, also so the water are made as from \$15 to \$17 50 per too for they refuse grades of Hunchy, and at \$19 to \$30 per ton delivered on cars. HIDES—for in fair request, and prices rule steady. Dealers are able to make prices rule steady. Dealers are able to make prices for fair, or fair to the fair of t

lis in ample supply at \$5.25 25 per

4,930 6,700

dog 54@60 Enam'd leather per foot 24@280 LUMBER-Is in good demand and the various

NUTS—The market is well supplied and prices are strady. Chestrats command \$4.5005 per bushel; almonds at 3000, diberts at 180818c, Brazi auts at 14017c, pecusa at 127218c and wal-buts at 1409c. 

...... 11×012 COLORS. American rea lead. \$14 003
American rea lead. \$14 003
English orange mineral 12 003
English orange mineral 15 003
Erish by Nersian red 15 003
Freuch Rechelle ochre 25 003 50
Freuch Rechelle ochre 3004 50
Sprinsh philing 4 00294 50
FROV1-0008—The

at 122 50. Lard is steady, and the sales thereey prime leaf at 14c beld at 154.15% c. the there's prime leaf at 14c. Kee fard is below at 15c. Accepts are liberal and a fair demand a fai

bission at \$400 to.

PERNUES.—Transactions for new crop are light, at a we duote nominal at Sc for cool. e lots.

PULTRY—Is in good request, and the market is vell supplies with chickers. Sales are made on array; is from \$20 cs per doc, We note also of f.000 lb. dressed turkers at 1230-lbe per jourd.

SUGARS—Receipts of N. O. sugars have been suffying a manual of the carious grades at 113 of the for the due of the carious grades at 113 of the for the due of the carious the care of 5 bhds at 123 c for prime.

. \$19 50 .. 15 50 VIDENTAL Is steady, with ample stocks, om-the various grades. Cheer vinewar is selling at the various grades. Cheer vinewar is selling at the vinewar is selling at the vinewar is selling at the vineward to a limited extent, and prices are bely uncleaned. We quote unwashed at 22 different variety of the vineward of the vineward at vineward at the vineward at vineward at vineward

Louisville Retail Market. Rease—Borf-rib roast, per lb.
Borf--rib roast, per lb.
Borf--strioin steak, per
Fresh mutton, per ib.
Fresh veal, per lb.
Fresh veal, per lb.
Fresh pork, per lb.
Ham, per lb.
Pickled Pork, per lb.
Breakfast bacon, per lb.
Breakfast bacon, per lb.
Stussges.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

Popporell
Amoskoag
do sateon
apool. corro
clark's 6-cord
do enameled
Stafford Bross.
Brooks.
Green & Danielsa
Siewart's.
J. & P. Coats.
Hadley. Louisville Drug Market.

od during the week.

Alcahol.

Alcahol.

Alum.

Calomei, Ib.
Cambhor, Ib.
Cambhor, Ib.
Cochinega, iv. 1.
Chioroform, Ib.
Chior nine, F. & W., ounce.

nin, bol.

pp. castile, Fr.

pp. castile, Castell, Castell, 18

pp. castile, Fr.

pp. castile, Castell, Castell, 18

pp. castile, Castell, 18 Louisville Leaf Tebacco Market.

\$7 90; 1 bhd leaf at \$8 90.

The FARMER' HUSE fold 5 hhds: 3 hhds Harron county jugs are common leaf at \$7,50,8 00 and \$6,0; 1 hhd warren county common leaf at \$7.30, and 1 hhd at 7 90.

\$7. 30, and 1 hhd at 7 90.

County for the state of 5 hhds: 1 hhd Larue county common leaf at \$6.30; 2 hhds Hart county county for the state of 5 and 1 10; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at \$9 and 15.

Louisville Hog Market. LOUISVIILE HOG MARKet.

LEFSHED BY SOUTHERN STOCK-TAID CO.

There have been about 14.450 head of nogs weighed tr-day, at an about 15.00 hours for entire years and trong years and trong years and trong years and years Louisville Live Stock Market.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK YARD COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, PRIDAY STOKE VARD COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, PRIDAY STANING, NOV. 18, 1878.

CATILE—The Arrivals of actic during the past week have been light, the marked ing from tor good cattle. Prices are ranning to the common of the past week have been light, the common of control of the past was a common of the prices are ranning to the common of the marked cattle.

Block—Receipte during the past weak, ending looks, have been beary, and the marked curing a company of the past was a curing the to the past was a curing the past was a curing the past was a

220 New Orleans, Now 16 - Flour, superens 41 73 dubis extra 15 20 timble evers 35 30. Hay 80. Polk ness 626. Lard, tierce, old and new 114/3/14/20. Co-

CITY FEATURES.

WALKER-MCCORKLE-At the Second P terian Church, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Stnar Rob Mr. WILLIAM F. WALKER to Miss JENNIE M KLE, daughter of Mr. J. M. S. McCorkie, all o city. DENNIS-On the 14th inst., JOHN, intant MEDDIS-On Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, at Williard Hotel, Ross Hirts, infant daughter of S. S. and

KNIGHTON-On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 2:40 a. ro Month that is the statement, on the lith inst. of sumption, Walt ze R. Syllock, formerly a recoil the county. He was a heutensat in the re-SALE-At his residence, in Oldham county, Kyon the 28d of October, 1870, M. P. SALE, of lars FRY-In St. Louis, Mo., on the 17th inst., of ty-hold fever, Mr. JACK FRY, in the 31st year of his PHILIPS—In Jefferson county, on the morning of the Sthunst.. GRORGE V., son of C. H. Paihps, in the lath year of his age. n year or ms age.

JLDBAM-Nov. 18, 1870, at To'clock p. m., at the sidence of her son-in-iaw, Rev. C. B. Parsons Mrs. LEABATH OLDHAM, In the 85th year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS. tor Tread Powers; orag and Circular Saws; Corn and Cob Grushers; Feed Guiters and Feed Si Corn Shellers and Bella Corn Shellers and Bella; tricity araticlass Machines & Warranted, another of plymyer, buy & Co., Mandeld, another of plymyer, but & Co., Mandeld, plymyer, Norton & Co., Chenhant, Crea-rs of above, with angrayings sont free, no22 wi PROP. LEIBRICH'S "INVIGORATO will, in 30 minutes, make the recipient vigor

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THE BEST PAPER BEST INDUCEMENTS! This Curter's 13 Numbers SENT FREE to all store, "long before Dec. 25, 1870, for next year's fitty-Two Numbers of

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